

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wisconsin Statutes, a regular meeting of the **Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board** was held on Tuesday, July 9, 2019 at 8 am in the Karen H. Dorau Memorial Conference Room at the Brown County Law Enforcement Center, 300 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Members Present: Judge William Atkinson
District Attorney David Lasee
Citizen Rep. Tim McNulty
Public Defender Rep. Tara Teesch
Probation and Parole Rep. Jennifer Hornacek
Green Bay Police Chief Andrew Smith
County Executive Troy Streckenbach

Human Services Committee Rep. Joan Brusky
Citizen Rep. Robert Srenaski
Citizen Rep. Christopher Zahn
Health and Human Svcs. Exec. Dir. Erik Pritzl
Jail Captain Heidi Michel
Sheriff Todd Delain

Others Present: Human Services Mgr. Mark Vanden Hoogen
Supervisor for Criminal Justice Services, Laura Hettmann
Clerk of Courts John Vander Leest
District Court Administrator Tom Schappa
Corporation Counsel Dave Hemery

1. Call Meeting to Order.

This meeting was called to order by Chair Judge Atkinson at 8:00 am.

2. Approve/modify Agenda.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by David Lasee to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

3. Approve/modify Minutes of April 9, 2019.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by Tim McNulty to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

4. Jail population numbers (Sheriff).

Jail Captain Heidi Michel reported the jail is currently at 96% capacity. There are 19 inmates currently shipped out and it is likely they will be looking at shipping again as space is very limited. More inmates are being sent to the Huber facility which is now above capacity. There are also currently 53 inmates on the electronic monitoring program (EMP). Michel said these numbers are current as of this morning. Robert Srenaski asked how many of the inmates are federal inmates and Michel responded that although she did not have the exact number, the daily average is 30. Srenaski asked if the 96% is based on the aggregate capacities of the jail as well as the Huber Center of 750 inmates. Michel responded that the 96% excludes anyone that is a working Huber.

Sheriff Todd Delain said the total capacity of the two facilities per DOC is 750, including juveniles. Srenaski said the numbers given are a snapshot in time and do not give any direction as to where these numbers are going. He looks at the average daily population of the facilities that comes from the Sheriff as this gives a historical perspective by month as well as by year so we can look at what is going on. Trends are important and a statistic taken in isolation is a picture of one day. Srenaski said the importance is to know what the trends are and whether the numbers are changing over time and then look at what is causing the trends to

take place. He provided a handout, a copy of which is attached, which shows the jail average daily population by month and type for 2019.

Srenaski asked if the number of inmates coming into the jail for the first six months of 2019 is greater than the number of people who came into the jail for the first six months last year. Michel said 2019 is pretty typical and noted that for the first six months of the year they tend to be on the slower end, partly because judges typically do not sentence people around the holidays so they do not have the long sentences during that time. During the second part of the year, people are starting to come in to serve their sentences and, in addition, crime does tend to rise in the summer. Michel continued that further information would be available, but she does not have it with her. Srenaski said it is known that entrances into the jail have been going down over the last three to four years while the population is increasing which would mean the length of time people are spending in jail is increasing. Delain said the significance of the crime is what will determine how long someone spends in the county jail. The judge looks at the case and determines how much time someone spends in the jail based on the nature of the crime. All the other facts including the availability of defense attorneys, the amount of bond and other issues all play into how long someone spends in jail. The actual number of people in and out of the jail can fluctuate greatly. Delain noted that recently 28 people were put into the jail from one operation. Those people will be there months and months as many of them have large cash bonds. Adding 28 people to the jail with higher level crimes is much different than 28 people coming in on something like retail theft charges. Srenaski said the population is an aggregation of a number of factors, but when he looks at numbers, the question is always "why" and when you dig down into the numbers you can find out why and determine if it is a one-time thing or if it more indicative of a trend that has started. When the overall trend is that fewer people are coming in, over time the numbers should go down, all other things being equal. Delain responded that the difference is that all things are not equal. The severity of the cases that the judges review could be vastly different and therefore there could be less people coming in, but when they do come in they could spend more time in and therefore the population goes up.

Srenaski continued that the numbers in the daily report are not actionable unless there is an explanation as to why it is significantly greater than it has been through the first five months of the year. No inmates were shipped out during April and May. Michel pointed out that at that point in time they were operating at 88% which makes a very big difference. Srenaski said the 88% has now increased to 96% and we are shipping out again and the question is why; this is a complete reversal in one month of the trend of the first five months and we need to figure out why.

District Attorney David Lasee said they just brought in a very large group on a drug case as Delain mentioned earlier. This is similar to a situation several years ago and those people stayed in jail for a very long time and were all assigned to the same branch which clogged up the branch for a long time. There may be a smarter way to deal with this, and that is something to think about for the next time there is a large number of people coming in at one time. Michel added that it will likely take at least a year for the cases to be disposed of for the large group that was just brought in, so they will likely be in the jail during that entire time. Delain added that the Drug Task Force has been working on this case for a number of months while some of the lower offense cases have been put aside, so now the Drug Task Force will be working on those lower cases again and there will likely be increases in numbers in the jail. Srenaski said knowing the most-recent increases in numbers are drug related is helpful and a piece of information he did not have previously. Delain said historically the jail population is always up and down; it depends on a lot of different things. He noted there are things in the system that could be improved, but he does not have enough people to do the normal jobs, let alone having an analyst working on this full time. The reality is that he does not have a choice. The judges put the people in jail and if the jail gets too full they have to ship them out. That is the reality.

Srenaski asked about the number of federal inmates and Delain said they typically have about 30 federal inmates a day. He has said over and over that he will continue to take in the federal inmates. A lot of the cases that originate with the drug unit will be handled by the federal court and the federal government is going to pay \$70 a day to house each inmate and they will be handled in the federal court rather than the circuit court, so it's a win win. Srenaski said this would only apply to Brown county residents, but Delain said that does not really matter because he will still be taking the federal inmates. The US Marshalls transport these federal inmates to the jail and then from the jail to the federal courthouse. Delain said the decision on federal inmates is for him to make and he made it clear that he will continue to take them. Srenaski

responded that because of that, we are out boarding our own inmates, but Michel pointed out that the out boarding is at a lower rate than what is brought in for federal inmates. Srenaski said this can be looked at this way, or it can be looked at in terms of \$14 million dollars of capital expenses to expand the jail and a half million dollars of operating expenses per year. If the federal inmates are playing a role in that, we need to look at it. Delain responded that 15 people are not going to change the perspective on whether or not we have to build a new jail, especially with the aging downtown facility. Trying to make the leap of these few federal inmates changing the jail population is not reasonable. Delain continued that the number of federal inmates ebbs and flows and noted that there have been times there were as few as 7 federal inmates in a month. Srenaski said this year the number of federal inmates in the jail is at a historic high and is equivalent to about 8% of the jail population which is significant. Delain said it is great that the federal court is right here and willing to take a lot of these cases that otherwise would be in circuit court and he feels this is a great partnership.

Michel added that another reason the numbers are where they are is related to the EMP program. Historically, they had been operating between 80 – 100 inmates out on the EMP program. Currently they are at 53 and that is where they have been most of the year. She explained that part of this is because there are not people eligible for the program or they put people on the program and then they continue to use drugs while they are out and are immediately revoked and brought back to the jail. Michel continued that she and the Sheriff have looked at this and made some changes, but so far it has not changed the amount of people they can put on the program. There are people with sexual offenses or significant violent crimes that they will not put out because they do not want them out in the community. They look at every person that is granted a hearing to see if they would be appropriate for EMP. Delain added that they average three hearings a week that go AWOL.

Srenaski provided another handout, a copy of which is attached, which shows the average daily population of boarded federal prisoners on a monthly basis. Although it shows variance from month to month, it has reached a new level which Srenaski feels is significant. In the past the number of federal inmates was running about 15 a month and it is now running at 36. In looking at the graph, the numbers are increasing and Srenaski questioned how far it will go and if there is any limitation. He asked if the county has the right to say when the number of federal inmates are enough. Delain responded that he has the constitutional authority to decide who is going to be in the jail. Srenaski said the federal inmates are causing more and more people to be shipped out due to capacity issues. He said the number of federal inmates was relatively insignificant in 2008, but it is now significant.

Michel explained that one thing Srenaski's graph does not show is that there are two types of federal inmates. The jail houses federal safe keepers and they also house for the US Bureau of Federal Prisons. Those that come in under the BOP are actually hearing inmates; they are using the jail as a halfway house. The report provided by Srenaski does not provide a breakdown of how many are truly lockup inmates versus how many are BOP inmates. Srenaski asked if it is known what agencies are making the initial arrests of these federal inmates; and specifically if Immigration is involved. Delain responded that very few are immigration related; the vast majority of them are related to the federal courthouse. The jail is not an immigration holding facility and Michel added that at this point there are no immigration related inmates. Srenaski said the federal inmates are a concern to him as it appears they are going in a direction that housing them is not beneficial to the county.

On the first handout provided, Michel pointed out that in 2007 they were operating at 37 federal inmates and currently they are at 31. She noted that those numbers could drop or increase. County Executive Troy Streckenbach said for him to analyze these numbers and say there is a trend, he would rather see a snapshot by month for the current year and the past years. In the end, Streckenbach said the question continues to be what is happening at the state level with regard to criminal justice reform, what is happening with crime, and what is the status of our current aging infrastructure because that all plays a role in decisions when it comes to capital costs. The last thing he wants to see is our jail population rising because of problems within our community. Ideally the facilities would act as more of a regional facility so the counties around us are not building additional jail space at the taxpayers' expense. Streckenbach said this is a system that has to be discussed and the discussion needs to be started at the state level.

5. Criminal Justice Services update (M. Vanden Hoogen).

Human Services Manager Mark Vanden Hoogen introduced Laura Hettmann, Supervisor for Criminal Justice Services. Hettmann was promoted from the drug court position and recruitment for that position will be starting soon. Drug court recently celebrated its 10 year anniversary and there was a celebration along with a graduation at the same time that was well attended. There was a lot of positive feedback from the media coverage. There will be another graduation on August 16 at 2:30 pm. Currently there are 22 participants in the drug court, 16 in the veterans' court and 19 in the mental health court. There will be a graduation in the heroin court this Friday and there are currently 25 active participants. Vanden Hoogen continued that a news story will be coming out in the next month as part of a series on ways communities are addressing the opioid epidemic. There will also be an upcoming news story on the OWI court which currently has 19 participants. Diversion has 35 participants and Vanden Hoogen anticipates that number will increase shortly. With regard to the OWI court, Human Services Committee Rep. Joan Brusky asked when the first graduation will take place. Vanden Hoogen responded they are about seven months away from their first graduation.

Lasee said a good place for Hettmann to start when she gets settled in would be to try to identify appropriate candidates for the diversion program and let the DA's office know who those candidates are. If that information is filtered to the DA's office, Lasee feels the diversion numbers will increase substantially. Hettmann said she has already seen a few cases that would likely be good candidates for the diversion program.

With regard to the day report center, Vanden Hoogen informed they started taking new intakes on May 1. Prior to that, there was a lot of communication with the stakeholders to make sure the transition was smooth and everyone was receiving what they needed. Communication was the main focus and that really paid off in that there have not been a lot of barriers during the transition process. As of July 1 about 60 individuals who previously were with Family Services have been transferred over. There have been a lot of successes, but there are a few areas that need some improvement. One improvement that is needed is with regard to staffing and he noted that they had a staggered hiring process with the intention that it would take a little bit to get the numbers up, but because of all the preparation that was done ahead of time there were not really any barriers so they got a lot of people in the program right away and had to make some changes including pulling the jail liaison in to help out. As of next week they will be fully staffed which will help out a great deal. The second improvement is with regard to space. Right now they are at the limit of what they can do because of space. They are trying to maximize what they have, but the current space is not big enough. Vanden Hoogen also noted that there is the potential of a veterans' court manager coming in 2020 and there is absolutely no space for that person. The third concern is location and there are some barriers and issues that have come up that were not planned for. He noted the victim witness program is also in the Law Enforcement Center and there are times that victims are crossing paths with DRC participants which is causing some issues. They are working on addressing that and Vanden Hoogen will keep this Board informed. There have also been issues with DRC participants crossing paths with lawyers from the DA's office that they were just in court with and they are working on ways to alleviate that as well.

Vanden Hoogen provided a handout, a copy of which is attached, which outlines some of the numbers. The PSA reports is the assessment tool that is run when someone comes into the jail and this process started on May 1. This is the Arnold Foundation PSA. In May they did 352 PSA reports, 380 in June and 90 so far in July. The presumptive release levels are the numbers that go to the Court Commissioners for the bonding process. Level 1 is on the low risk side while level 5 is on the high risk side. The Arnold Foundation tool provides a likelihood of new criminal activity or the likelihood of failing to appear and will also flag for potential new violent criminal activity. The tool has some crimes built in that will automatically be flagged, however in Wisconsin you cannot not issue them bail. Those are things like homicides, rapes and armed robberies.

Lasee added that for a level 5, the recommendation is going to be for cash bail, with pretty close monitoring if they are released. As talked about in recent years, this is contributing a little to the higher jail population and the DA's caseload being more challenging. While there may not be an increase in the number of people

who are being arrested and sent to jail, we are seeing an increase in the severity of crimes. Law enforcement has been doing a great job of filtering out the lower level offenders, the level 1s and 2s. Law enforcement talks to these people and releases them or gives them citations instead of arresting them.

Vanden Hoogen continued that 62% of people arrested are getting signature bond recommendation while 38% are getting a cash bond or no release recommendation. Vanden Hoogen also talked about the appearance rates by level as outlined in the handout as well as the safety rates by level.

Motion made by Troy Streckenbach, seconded by Joan Brusky to have the Board allow Mark Vanden Hoogen to update the slides to properly represent the numbers for the record. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Status of County Board action concerning subcommittee (D. Hemery).

Corporation Counsel Dave Hemery said this all started during the process of establishing the efficiency work group and in that process he looked at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board itself and it was determined that the membership of this Board needed to be cleaned up. He distributed a resolution, a copy of which is attached. He continued that this Board approved the resolution and it then went on to the Human Services Committee as well as the Public Safety Committee and both of those committees referred this back as there were concerns with designating one of the four citizen members as a human services advocate. The committees either did not understand this or did not feel it was appropriate. It is Hemery's opinion that if this Board wants to appoint one or more of the citizen representatives that they consider to be human services advocates, they can do so, whether it is specifically referenced that way or not. Accordingly, the resolution that was handed out is consistent with what Human Services Committee and Public Safety Committee would approve by striking the human services advocate in Paragraph 11. He feels the way the resolution is now drafted will be approved by both standing Committees. The CJC structure will then be in order and then the resolution creating the Criminal Justice Efficiency Work Group will be put before the Committees for approval.

Motion made by Bob Srenaski, seconded by Troy Streckenbach to approve resolution as presented. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. Federal Inmates (R. Srenaski).

Discussion regarding this Item was incorporated with the discussion at Item 4 above.

8. Future Agenda Items, if any.

Streckenbach said it looks like the DA's office will be getting three additional attorneys. He would like to hear DA Lasee talk about this at the next meeting in terms of case load and he noted that we have been hearing for the last eight years that we are anywhere from 3,000 – 5,000 cases backlogged. Streckenbach would like Lasee to provide a better understanding as to what the additional staff will do as this would be helpful for budgeting purposes. He continued that Andre Jacque was instrumental in getting these additional positions and he would like anyone who runs into him to thank him for this as the additional staff will allow the DA's office to function at a little better capacity than they currently are functioning at. Secondly, Joan Brusky was relentless to the point where some leadership in the state from the republican side called to find out how to address the issue. Streckenbach said between the two prong approach of Andre Jacque and Joan Brusky, Brown County finally got something that was very much needed. As the debates take place in the criminal justice system and how we manage the numbers of the jail population, one of the things is to address the backlog in the DA's office and get people who should not be in jail out, and those that are out, to get in. Many thanks were given to Joan Brusky at this time which was followed by a round of applause. Streckenbach said this is a good reminder that advocacy from the ground floor can be successful and things can happen if the purpose is right and the facts are accurate and actual.

Judge Atkinson asked Lasee to explain how this happened on the Governor's veto. Lasee explained that the Governor put 30 positions for ADAs in his original budget and earmarked those positions to specific counties.

That portion of the budget was approved as it was written. Of those initial 30 positions, Brown County was allocated one position. What the Governor vetoed was the specific allocation in the amendment which came from Senator Jacques work which was for an additional 34.5 positions. The Governor vetoed the allocation portion of that; he agreed to the 34.5 positions, but he did not agree to the way those positions were allocated. Lasee continued that there is some contention with this among DAs because they do not believe the Governor or DOA has the authority to decide how the positions are allocated, but that is specifically what the Governor directed. He took out the allocation and sent it back to DOA and said he wanted DOA to allocate the positions based on certain criteria. The DAs do not believe the DOA has the legal authority to allocate those positions and that it is specifically a legislative function to determine where these positions go. Lasee feels the allocation of positions will be pretty close to what it was and he has been advised by the Director of State Prosecutors office that they want Milwaukee to have four more grant funded positions. The Governor's original proposal was for Milwaukee to get eight grant funded positions converted to general revenue positions and he wants four of the 34 positions to be Milwaukee conversions. This means he would have to pull four from other counties to make up for that and he feels he knows where he can get them. Lasee feels Brown County will still get three positions, but the final allocation is undecided at this point. There could be DAs that are not happy with the allocation and then could litigate this and say the Governor does not have the authority to allocate the positions.

Lasee continued that he does agree with Streckenbach in that this group providing some feedback as to how this will look with regard to the courts, the jail and the SPD would be helpful. There are 3,000 – 4,000 backlogged cases, although some of them are stale, but he would like some guidance in how to handle those backlogged cases. He does not want to plug up the system with a lot of new cases. Lasee would likely use the new positions to clear up the backlog before he starts mixing them into the equal allocation of caseload. It is stressful for the attorneys to look into their caseload and see so many cases and they eventually stop caring about it because it is such a daunting number and completely unrealistic for them to handle all of them. Lasee would like to use the new lawyers to clear up the backlog and then start with a new slate, and he is open to feedback as to how to do this. Lasee said many of the backlogs will not be prosecuted for various reasons. He reminded that the county is currently funding two positions in the DA's office and when the second full time position was funded by the County Board, it was with the understanding that that was to be a temporary fix until we got some help from the State. If we now get three lawyers from the State, it is possible that the funds would be converted to office support staff or an office investigator which is a significant need for the office. Ultimately the decisions will be Lasee's but he welcomes feedback. Lasee said some of the positions could be in place before the end of the year. Further, the private pay public defender rate increase to \$70 will likely go into effect January 1, 2020 and Lasee feels that will be a significant improvement for the system and it should be much easier for the SPD to find lawyers with the increase.

Srenaski talked about the grant funded NICS report done on March 21 – 23, 2017. It is a very thorough report of 89 pages that was done for the Sheriff and contains a tremendous amount of information. Srenaski encouraged everyone to read the report and noted that it talked very specifically about the role the CJC/B should play in long-term planning for the criminal justice system. In addition, the study also talked about something else we should be doing which is process mapping for the criminal justice system. Srenaski continued that to the best of his knowledge, nothing has been done with this study. The process mapping recommendation was also done on a grant in 2014. The County has gone through this excellent professional report, but has done nothing with it. Srenaski requested the members of the CJC/B look at the report and said he will also forward the e-mail from former Sheriff, John Gossage, which contained specific recommendations. In the corporate world where Srenaski comes from, strategic planning is done to keep things on track and keep the focus where it should be. He would like the CJC/B to think about its role in the future and noted that it is supposed to be the critical planning function in governments. He will be happy to provide the report via e-mail to the members of this Board.

Judge Atkinson said there have been a lot of studies done on Wisconsin's incarceration rate both in the prison system and the county jail system and that is something that should be discussed at some time when looking at expanding the jail. Srenaski added that of the 16 counties covered by the District Court, over the last nine years 11 of those 16 counties have lost population; they are losing the young people. Streckenbach said there are currently five counties that will be building additional jail space due to running out of space. According to Srenaski, the only counties that have gained population over the last nine years are Menominee, Outagamie, Brown and Calumet. Every other county has lost population over the last nine years

and the projection is that they will continue to lose population and will be predominantly old people. Streckenbach said these numbers say two things: either the moral compass of our society is continuing to erode based on the declining population or our laws have gotten stronger. Judge Atkinson said the trend he feels is concerning is the counties taking over a more significant part of the criminal justice system that he always felt belong to the state. For example, the treatment courts and financing for those are now coming at the county's expense and he feels a lot of this should be done by the DOC – Division of Community. He feels a lot of these services should be provided by Probation which is funded by the state sales tax, versus now coming down to the counties and having the counties do it with real estate tax dollars. Judge Atkinson finds it sad that the state is constantly throwing this back at the counties and noted that the counties then want to protect their own borders on their program policies when a lot of the programs really should be statewide.

9. Other such matters as authorized by law.

Judge Atkinson informed the next meeting will be held on September 10, 2019 at 8:00 am.

10. Adjourn.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by Troy Streckenbach to adjourn at 9:04 am. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Alicia Loehlein
Recording Secretary

Therese Giannunzio
Transcriptionist

Jail ADP
by Mo 2019

BROWN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
Jail Average Daily Population by Month and Type
For the Calendar Year 2019

	Monthly Averages										boarded elsewhere		Jail - 543	
	Main Jail Lockup-excl Boarded	Work/Rel Huber Facility	Brown Co Adult Sub-Total	Boarded State Inmates	Boarded Federal Inmates	Temp Leave Adult & Juv	Boarded out Inmates	All Adult Sub-Total	Electronic Monitoring	Juvenile (incl. other Counties)	Grand Total	Actually in BC Jail and WRC	BC inmates only	WRC - 207 Total - 750
Jan. '19	451.1	216.7	667.8	-	23.2	3.5	14.6	709.1	63.6	8.4	781.1	699.4	676.2	90.2%
Feb.	436.5	202.8	639.3	-	28.7	6.1	10.9	685.0	65.1	9.3	759.4	677.3	648.6	86.5%
Mar.	423.2	203.2	626.4	-	30.8	5.6	0.5	663.3	68.4	9.8	741.5	667.0	636.2	84.8%
Apr.	423.7	208.5	632.2	-	36.1	6.0	0.2	674.5	64.1	9.7	748.3	678.0	641.9	85.6%
May	448.3	209.6	657.9	-	36.3	6.1	-	700.3	64.9	8.9	774.1	703.1	666.8	88.9%
June				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
July				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Aug.				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Sep.				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Oct.				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Nov				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Dec.				-								#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
YTD Avg. "	436.6	208.2	644.7	-	31.0	5.5	5.2	686.4	65.2	9.2	760.9	% incl (decr.), from prior year		
% incr. >														(38.1)
2018 Avg.	449.4	207.3	656.7	-	23.2	3.9	30.5	714.3	80.8	8.5	803.7			
2017 Avg.	460.7	197.1	657.7	0.2	17.4	4.5	45.5	724.5	89.4	9.8	823.7	684.3	666.7	46.5
2016 Avg.	462.7	198.6	661.3	1.5	13.6		1.7	678.0	87.5	15.3	780.8	691.6	676.5	6.4
2015 Avg.	447.8	200.7	648.5	1.9	21.2		-	671.6	87.4	15.4	774.3	686.9	663.8	6.4
2014 Avg.	444.4	199.8	644.2	-	21.0		-	665.2	88.5	18.8	772.5	684.0	663.0	16.9
2013 Avg.	438.2	191.6	629.8	-	18.5		-	648.3	80.2	13.6	742.2	661.9	643.5	17.5
2012 Avg.	421.9	185.2	607.1	-	23.7		-	630.8	81.7	7.7	720.2	638.5	614.8	(33.1)
2011 Avg.	443.7	195.0	638.7	-	25.2		-	663.9	60.2	7.5	731.7	671.4	646.2	28.9
2010 Avg.	429.1	185.6	614.7	-	20.4		-	635.0	50.6	8.2	693.8	643.2	622.9	(36.3)
2009 Avg.	459.4	193.0	652.4	-	18.9		-	671.3	46.3	8.1	725.7	679.4	660.5	2.2
2008 Avg.	440.9	187.8	628.6	15.1	25.4		-	669.1	40.1	12.0	721.2	601.2	640.7	14.4
2007 Avg.	408.5	186.4	594.9	22.4	37.3		-	654.7	36.5	10.6	701.8	665.3	605.5	

Notes:
Effective in March 2017, adults and juveniles on temporary leave (out on writ) are being added in to the total ADP figure.
not tracked before 2017

During late 2008 and early 2009, some inmates were boarded at another county jail due to the Communication Center construction project - an average of just under 16 for January 2009.

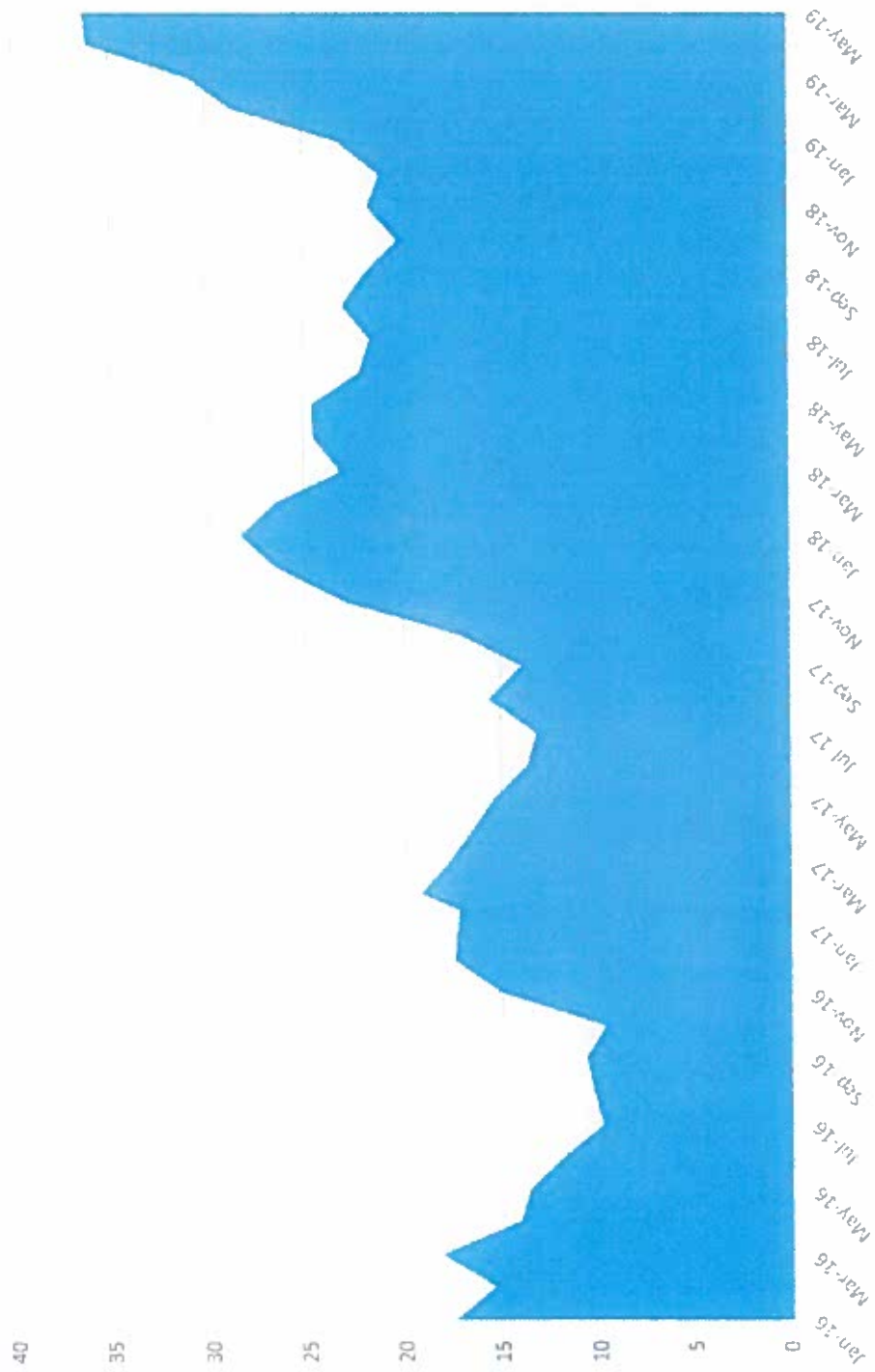
Federal inmates are primarily from US Marshal Service but also includes some inmates from Bureau of Prisons.

Prior to 2007, inmates from other counties were boarded in the Brown County Jail. In 2007 there were no inmates from other counties but there were inmates from the state boarded that year. Some state inmates were boarded in late 2014 but included in the federal inmate count - not separated out.

The above figures include inmates who are AWOL or on temporary leave, which is typically about 16 persons. The Huber Facility figure includes all inmates housed in that facility whether they actually are work release eligible

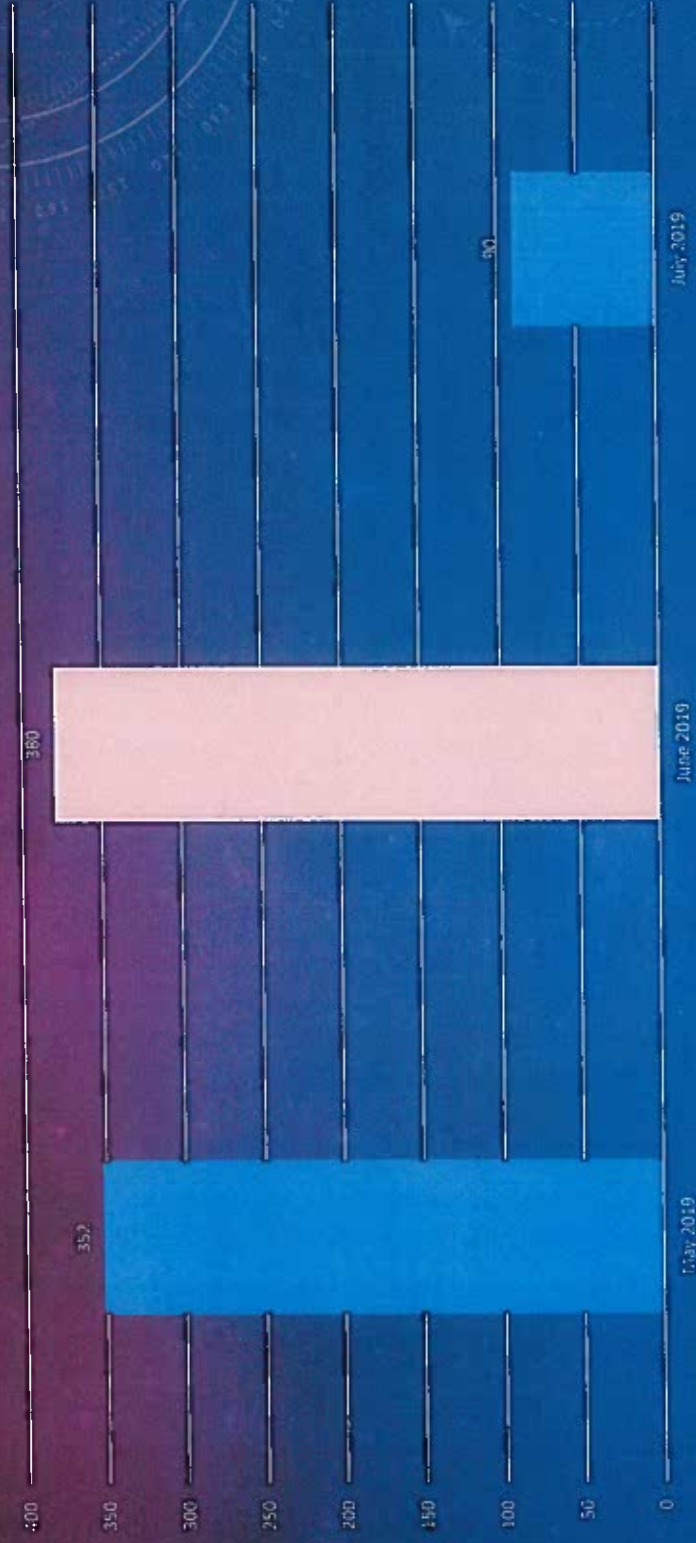
* State inmates were housed in Nov and Dec. 2014 but included with Federal inmates in the above figures

Boarded Federal Prisoners,
Average Daily Population by Month
Jan '16 - May '19



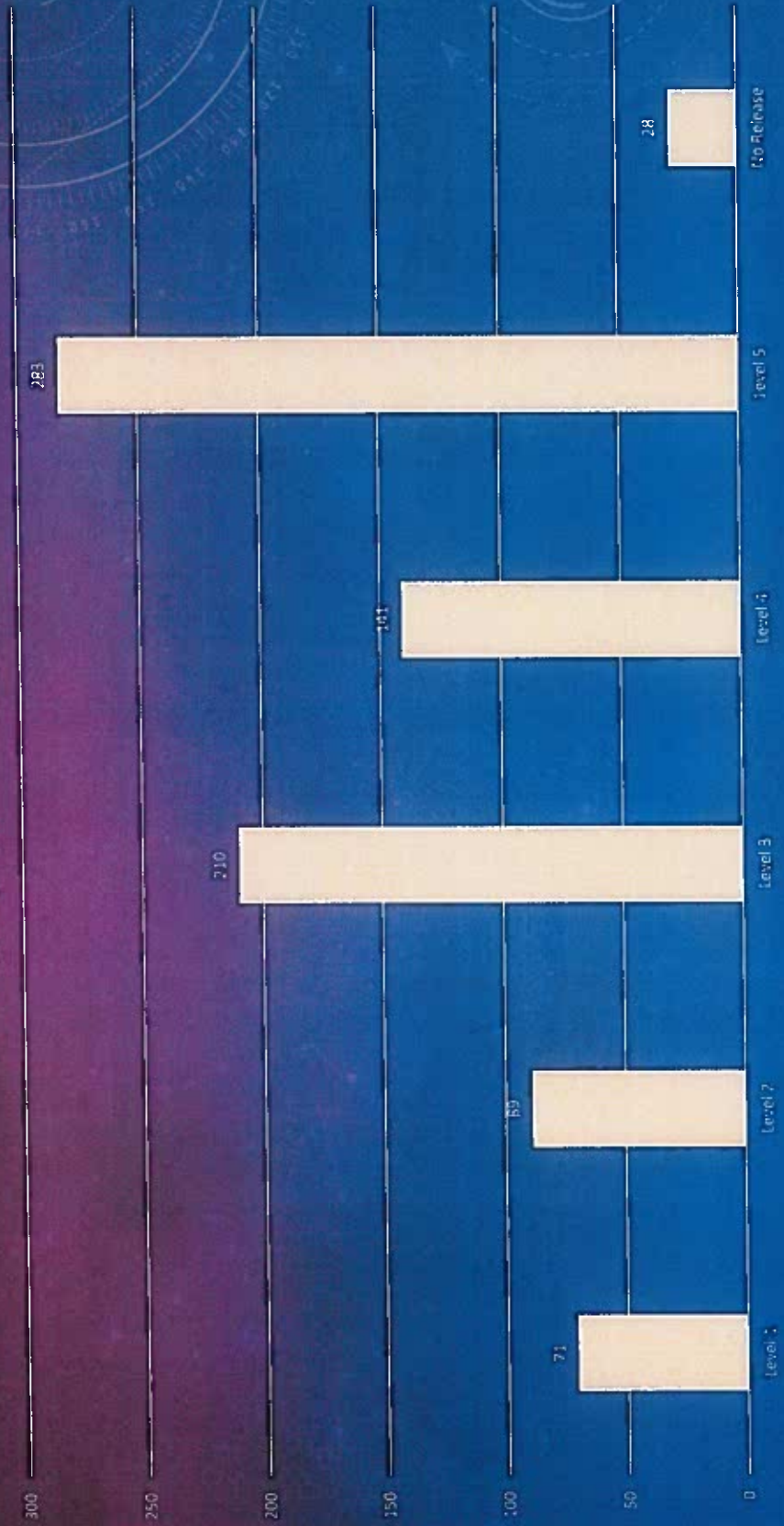
BROWN COUNTY REPORT CENTER

PSA Reports by Month

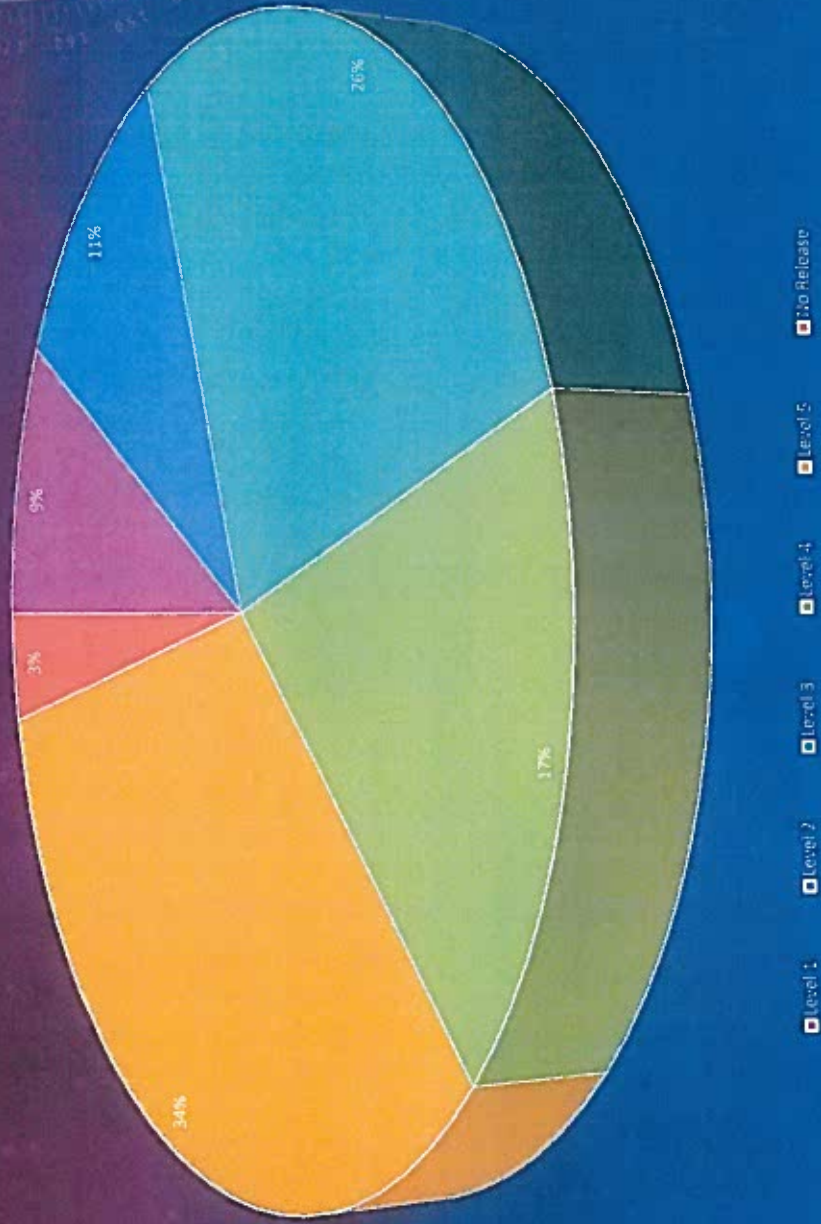


822 Reports completed as of 7/9/19

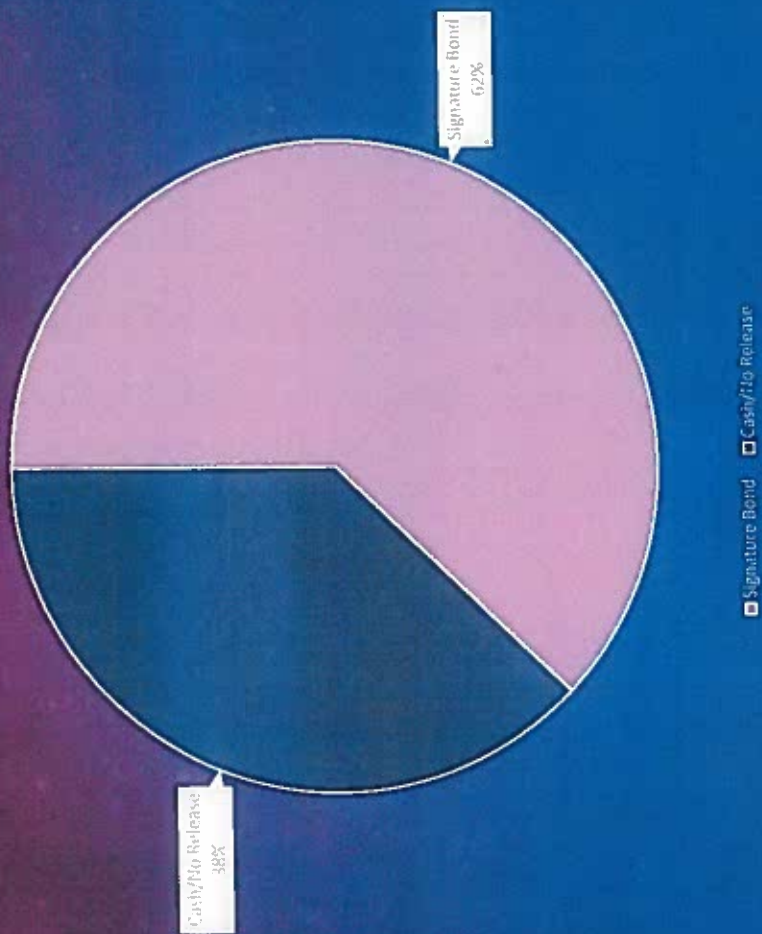
Presumptive Release Levels by Number



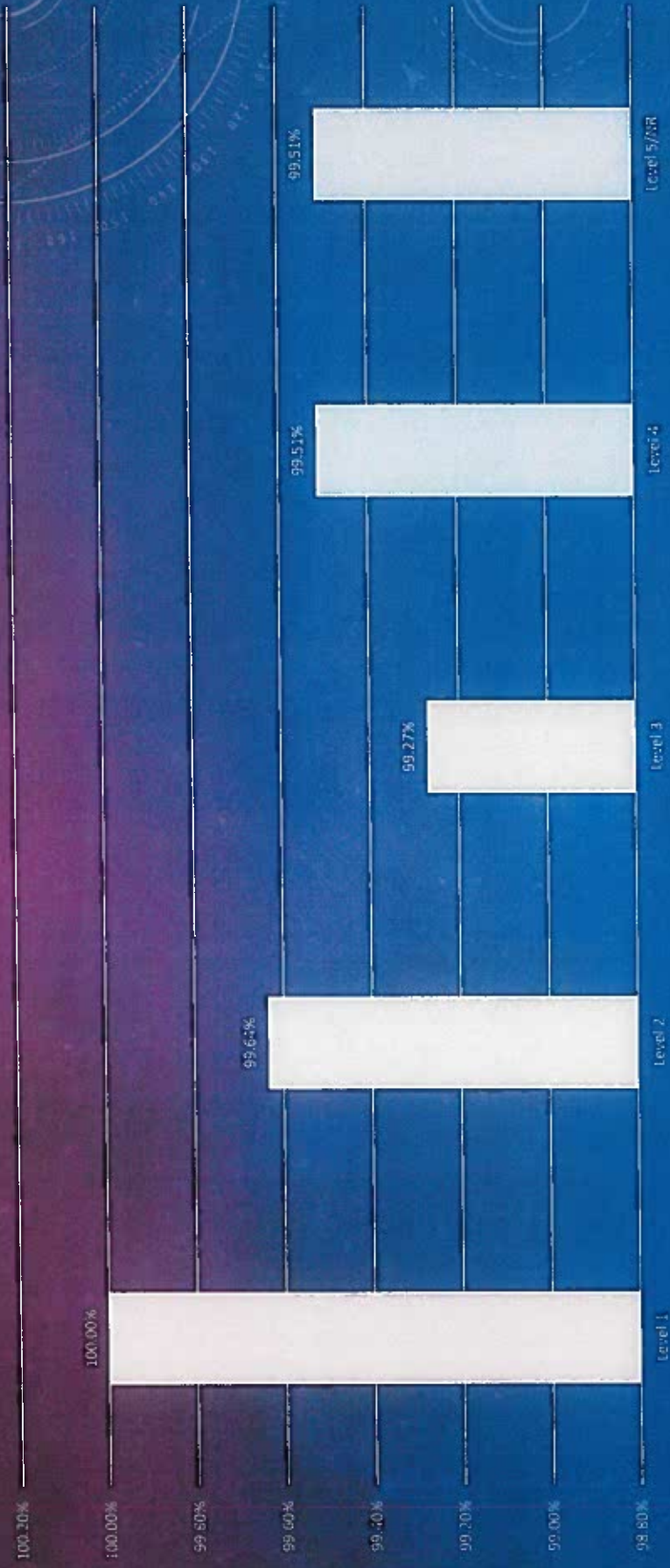
Presumptive Release Levels by Percentage



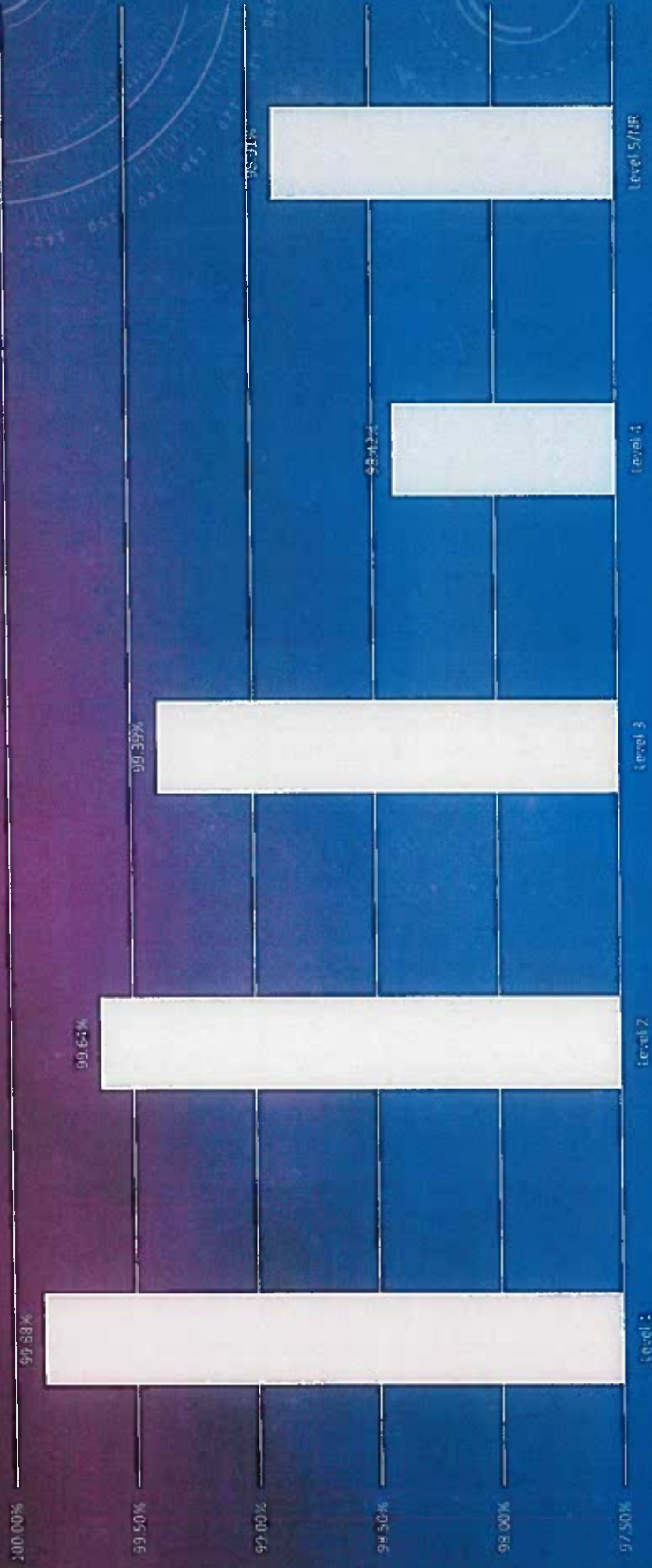
Cash/No Release vs Signature Bond



Appearance Rates by Level



Safety Rates by Level



July 17, 2019

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE BROWN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**RESOLUTION AMENDING MEMBERSHIP OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD**

WHEREAS, the Membership of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board (CJCB) is currently in need of amendment, as position titles and CJCB needs have changed over the years; and

WHEREAS, the CJCB desires to amend the Membership of the CJCB to include 17 Membership positions, as follows (deletions are in '~~strike-through~~,' and additions are in 'underline');

1. Chairperson of Public Safety Committee or Designee;
2. Chairperson of Human Services Committee or Designee;
3. ~~Special Chief Deputy Judge of the Circuit Court or Designee~~

Brown County Circuit Court Presiding Judge or Designee;

4. ~~District Attorney~~

Brown County District Attorney or Designee;

5. ~~State of Wisconsin First Assistant State Public Defender~~

State Public Defender Regional Office Manager or Designee;

6. ~~Sheriff~~

Brown County Sheriff or Designee;

7. ~~County Executive Assistant~~

Brown County Executive or Designee;

8. ~~Jail Captain~~

Brown County Jail Captain or Designee;

9. ~~Green Bay Police Chief~~

Green Bay Police Chief or Designee;

10. ~~Division of Probation and Parole Eastern Region Chief~~

State Probation and Parole Division of Community Corrections Region Chief or Designee;

11. Citizen Representative No. 1:

12. Citizen Representative No. 2:

13. Citizen Representative No. 3:

14. Citizen Representative No. 4:

15. ~~Sheriff Department's Accountant~~

Brown County Health and Human Services Department Executive Director or Designee;

16. Brown County Clerk of Court or Designee; and

17. Criminal Justice Manager or Designee.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Brown County Board of Supervisors hereby amends the Membership of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board as described above in this resolution.

Fiscal Note: This resolution does not require an appropriation from the general fund.

Respectfully submitted,

HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Approved By:

6

TROY STRECKENBACH
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Date Signed: _____

19-039R

Authorized by Corporation Counsel at request of CJC

Approved by Corporation Counsel

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ROLL CALL # _____

Motion made by Supervisor _____

Seconded by Supervisor _____

SUPERVISORS	DIST. #	AYES	NAYS	ABSTAIN	EXCUSED
STIEBER	1				
DE WANE	2				
NICHOLSON	3				
HOYER	4				
GRUSZYNSKI	5				
LEFEBVRE	6				
ERICKSON	7				
BORCHARDT	8				
EVANS	9				
VANDER LEEST	10				
BUCKLEY	11				
LANDWEHR	12				
DANTINNE, JR	13				

SUPERVISORS	DIST. #	AYES	NAYS	ABSTAIN	EXCUSED
BRUSKY	14				
BALLARD	15				
KASTER	16				
VAN DYCK	17				
LINSEN	18				
KNEISZEL	19				
DESLAURIERS	20				
TRAN	21				
MOYNIHAN, JR.	22				
SUENNEN	23				
SCHADEWALD	24				
LUND	25				
DENEYS	26				

Total Votes Cast _____

Motion: Adopted _____ Defeated _____ Tabled _____